

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON
AT SEATTLE

In re: PARK WEST GALLERIES, INC.,
MARKETING AND SALES PRACTICES
LITIGATION

MDL No. 09-2076RSL

THIS DOCUMENT RELATES TO:

Alleman v. Park West Galleries, Inc.,
Case No. C09-1716RSL.

ORDER GRANTING
PARK WEST'S MOTION TO
DISMISS FIRST AMENDED
COMPLAINT

This matter comes before the Court on “Park West’s Motion Dismiss Plaintiffs’ First Amended Complaint” in Alleman v. Park West Galleries, Inc. MDL09-2076, Dkt. # 95; C09-1716RSL, Dkt. # 25. Defendants Park West Galleries, Inc., PWG Florida, Inc., Fine Art Sales, Inc., and Vista Fine Art, LLC (together, “Park West”) seek dismissal of all of the claims asserted against them. Having reviewed the memoranda, declarations, and exhibits submitted by the parties and having heard the argument of counsel, the Court finds as follows:

A. MATTERS OUTSIDE THE PLEADINGS

In the context of a motion to dismiss under Fed. R. Civ. P. 12(b)(6), the Court’s review is generally limited to the contents of the complaint. Campanelli v. Bockrath, 100 F.3d 1476, 1479 (9th Cir. 1996). The Court may, however, consider documents referenced extensively in the complaint, documents that form the basis of plaintiffs’ claim, and matters of judicial notice when determining whether the allegations of the complaint state a claim upon which relief can be granted. United States v. Ritchie, 342 F.3d 903, 908-09 (9th Cir. 2003). The

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documents attached to plaintiffs' complaint, including the invoice and appraisals produced by Park West, fall into at least one of these categories. The Court has, therefore, considered the documents attached to the complaint when determining whether the allegations, taken as true and construed in the light most favorable to plaintiffs, give rise to a plausible inference of actionable conduct. See In re Syntex Corp. Sec. Litig., 95 F.3d 922, 925-26 (9th Cir. 1996); LSO, Ltd. v. Stroh, 205 F.3d 1146, 1150 n.2 (9th Cir. 2000); Bell Atlantic Corp. v. Twombly, 550 U.S. 544, 556 (2007).

B. CONTRACTUAL SUIT LIMITATION PROVISION

Plaintiffs allege that they received an invoice that was materially identical to the one attached to their complaint as Exhibit A. First Amended Complaint ("FAC") ¶ 71. The invoices were provided (and presumably signed) by plaintiffs "at the time of purchase" in international waters. FAC ¶ 134(i). The invoice has two sides. On the front is transactional information, followed by a nine-line statement wherein plaintiffs acknowledged that the purchase of the identified artwork is subject to the terms and conditions set forth in the invoice. Directly above the signature line is the statement, "This invoice contains additional terms and conditions on the reverse side. Those terms and conditions are important and purchaser should read them carefully." The back of the invoice contains approximately thirty terms and conditions, one of which states, "With the sole exception of claims under section 3 of Terms of Guarantee described above, any lawsuit by purchaser asserting any claim whatever relating to artwork purchases shall not be maintainable unless filed within nine months after the invoice date shown on the purchasers' invoice." Plaintiffs have not argued that the exception to the limitation provision applies.

1. Unconscionability

Plaintiffs argue that the suit limitation provision is unenforceable because it is both procedurally and substantively unconscionable. Different forums have different rules regarding the validity and enforceability of contracts, especially where unconscionability is the issue. The

1 parties agree that Washington's choice of law analysis applies, such that the forum with the most
 2 significant relationship to the transaction and the parties should supply the governing law. In
 3 order to make this determination, the Court considers:

- 4 (a) the place of contracting,
- 5 (b) the place of negotiation of the contract,
- 6 (c) the place of performance,
- 7 (d) the location of the subject matter of the contract, and
- 8 (e) the domicil, residence, nationality, place of incorporation and place of
 9 business of the parties.

10 Restatement (Second) of Conflict of Laws § 188(2). All of these factors favor jurisdictions other
 11 than Washington: the contract was negotiated and signed at sea, the artwork is presumably
 12 located in Illinois, and the locations of the parties and/or place of performance include Illinois
 13 and Michigan. Washington has no ties to the agreement or the parties, and its interests do not
 14 justify the imposition of Washington law under Restatement (Second) of Conflict of Laws § 6.
 15 The Court therefore concludes that, in the absence of a contractual choice of law provision,
 16 federal common law as set forth in the Restatement (Second) of Contracts governs the validity
 17 and enforceability of the invoices.

18 "If a contract or term thereof is unconscionable at the time the contract is made a
 19 court may refuse to enforce the contract, or may enforce the remainder of the contract without the
 20 unconscionable term, or may so limit the application of any unconscionable term as to avoid any
 21 unconscionable result." Restatement (Second) of Contracts § 208. The issue is whether, when
 22 evaluated in light of its setting, purpose, and effect, the contract drives too hard a bargain such
 23 that one party is in danger of oppression and unfair surprise. *Id.*, comments a and b. A contract
 24 is not unconscionable "merely because the parties to it are unequal in bargaining position:"
 25 courts should not disturb a voluntary allocation of risks simply because one party has the power
 26 to insist on its own way. *Id.*, comments b and d. See also Gilmer v. Interstate/ Johnson Lane

1 Corp., 500 U.S. 20, 33 (1991) (courts regularly uphold agreements between parties with unequal
2 bargaining power: such inequality, standing alone, is not sufficient to invalidate a contract). If,
3 however, a gross inequality of bargaining power results in contract terms that unreasonably
4 favor the stronger party, the court may deny effect to the offending term or the contract as a
5 whole. Restatement (Second) of Contracts § 208, comment d. See also Alexander v. Anthony
6 Int'l, LP, 341 F.3d 256, 265 (3d Cir. 2003); Ingle v. Circuit City Stores, Inc., 328 F.3d 1165,
7 1170 (9th Cir. 2003).

8 a. Procedural Unconscionability

9 Plaintiffs argue that because the invoices were presented to plaintiffs after they
10 were “committed to purchase” the artwork, the entire contract is procedurally unconscionable.
11 No cases are cited in support of this proposition. Many transactions involve some sort of
12 preliminary agreement regarding basic terms, with the details hashed out later. Under the
13 common law, additional terms may be proposed and accepted into the contract as long as the
14 circumstances are “sufficient to show agreement . . . even though the moment of its making is
15 undetermined.” Puget Sound Fin., LLC v. Unisearch, Inc., 146 Wn.2d 428, 437 (2002).

16 The invoices at issue are the only writing evincing the sale of artwork to plaintiffs.
17 When the auctioneer brought the hammer down, the only known terms were the parties, the
18 goods sold, and the price. The nuts and bolts of the transaction, including unsurprising terms
19 such as refund policies, taxes and fees, delivery options, integration clauses, and warranties,
20 were presented to plaintiffs within a reasonable time of the auction. There is no indication that
21 plaintiffs were under any undue stress or were otherwise impaired at the time. The invoice was
22 legible, uncomplicated, relatively short, and written in plain English. Although the suit
23 limitation provision was one of thirty terms included on the second page, plaintiffs were notified
24 via a warning immediately above the signature line that there were additional terms on the back
25 side and that they should read them carefully. There is no indication that, had plaintiffs taken
26 the time to read the invoice, they would have been unable to understand its provisions.

1 Plaintiffs had the opportunity to review the two-page document and were free to reject the
2 additional terms, thereby reopening negotiations or walking away from the deal. Instead,
3 plaintiffs chose to sign the contract and accept the offered terms. No procedural
4 unconscionability exists.

5 b. Substantive Unconscionability

6 Plaintiffs argue that the nine-month suit limitation provision is substantively
7 unconscionable because (i) they did not receive the artwork and/or appraisals until one or two
8 months after their cruise ended and (ii) they had no reason to suspect injury until after the nine-
9 month period had run. A provision limiting the time in which to bring a claim is not necessarily
10 unfair as long as the contractual period is reasonable. Order of United Commercial Travelers v.
11 Wolfe, 331 U.S. 586, 608 (1947). Even if the Court assumes that there were a two month delay
12 between the auction and plaintiffs' receipt of their artwork/appraisals, plaintiffs had seven
13 additional months to determine whether a cause of action existed. Given the nature of the
14 transaction, this period allowed for the orderly inspection and evaluation of the product and was
15 reasonable.

16 **2. Discovery Rule**

17 Plaintiffs offer no case law in support of their argument that the Court should
18 superimpose the discovery rule on the unambiguous limitations period contained in the invoice.
19 Even if the discovery rule applies, it would not save plaintiffs' claims. They acknowledge that
20 the alleged fraud was disclosed in a July 16, 2008, New York Times article, and yet they did not
21 file suit until more than a year later.

22 **3. Equitable Tolling**

23 The discovery rule delays the start of the limitations period until plaintiff knows
24 or should have known of his injury. Equitable tolling, on the other hand, serves to extend the
25 limitations period once the injury is apparent if plaintiff, acting with due diligence, "cannot
26 obtain information necessary to decide whether the injury is due to wrongdoing and, if so,

1 wrongdoing by the defendant.” Garcia v. Brockway, 526 F.3d 456, 465 (9th Cir. 2008) (quoting
2 Cada v. Baxter Healthcare Corp., 920 F.2d 446, 451 (7th Cir. 1990) (J. Posner)). Plaintiffs have
3 neither asserted facts that trigger equitable tolling nor provided authority for its imposition in a
4 contractual setting.

5 **4. Equitable Estoppel**

6 The Court will assume for purposes of this motion that a defendant can be
7 equitably estopped from raising a contractual limitation provision as a defense if it takes actions
8 or makes representations that prevent plaintiff from filing suit within the limitations period. The
9 primary focus of the equitable estoppel analysis is defendant’s conduct/ misrepresentations and
10 whether plaintiff reasonably relied on them to his detriment. See Huseman v. Icicle Seafoods,
11 Inc., 471 F.3d 1116, 1121 (9th Cir. 2006).

12 Plaintiffs argue that defendants took steps to conceal the alleged scheme to sell
13 overpriced artwork by failing to reveal the scheme and/or the true value of the artwork sold.
14 FAC ¶ 140. Plaintiffs have not, however, alleged that they sought information from defendants
15 and were rebuffed or that defendants took extraordinary steps to make information unavailable.
16 In essence, plaintiffs argue that the same conduct that gave rise to their causes of action (selling
17 overpriced artwork on cruise ships without revealing actual valuation) also supports equitable
18 estoppel. A plaintiff must, however, point to “some active conduct by the defendant above and
19 beyond the wrongdoing upon which the plaintiff’s claim is based” in order to trigger equitable
20 estoppel. Lukovsky v. City and County of San Francisco, 535 F.3d 1044, 1052 (9th Cir. 2008),
21 cert. denied, ___ U.S. ___, 129 S. Ct. 1997 (2009). For example, if defendants had stated that they
22 would not assert the statute of limitation as a defense or had promised to reimburse plaintiffs’
23 losses only to renege the day after the limitations period expired, they might be equitably
24 estopped.

25 In the circumstances presented here, plaintiffs would have the Court find
26 defendants guilty of fraudulent concealment merely because they did not tell plaintiffs that they

1 had sold them overpriced art. Such an argument merges the substantive wrong with the estoppel
 2 doctrine, effectively eliminating the limitations period. Id. (quoting Cada, 920 F.2d at 451). In
 3 the absence of a misrepresentation or conduct by defendants aimed at concealing the underlying
 4 tort alleged in the FAC or otherwise preventing plaintiffs from timely asserting their rights,
 5 equitable estoppel is not applicable.

6 **5. Voidable Contract**

7 Plaintiffs argue that, because they agreed to purchase artwork (and signed the
 8 related invoices) in reliance on Park West's fraudulent representations, the invoices are invalid.
 9 Dkt. # 136 at 16.¹ Pursuant to the Restatement (Second) of Contracts § 164, "[i]f a party's
 10 manifestation of assent is induced by either a fraudulent or a material misrepresentation by the
 11 other party upon which the recipient is justified in relying, the contract is voidable by the
 12 recipient." A contracting party is generally not permitted to rely on another's statement of
 13 opinion regarding quality or value. Restatement (Second) of Contracts § 168, comments b and
 14 c, and § 169. It must be assumed that a seller will speak favorably of what he has to sell.
 15 "When he praises it in general terms, commonly known as 'puffing' or 'sales talk,' without
 16 specific content or reference to facts, buyers are expected to understand that they are not entitled
 17 to rely." Restatement (Second) of Contracts § 169, comment b. This rule gives way, however,
 18 if the buyer "reasonably believes that, as compared with himself, the person whose opinion is
 19 asserted has special skill, judgment or objectivity with respect to the subject matter."
 20 Restatement (Second) of Contracts § 169(b).

21 Plaintiffs allege that they are not sophisticated purchasers of art and that Park
 22 West, by contrast, is a large and knowledgeable art dealer. Plaintiffs allege that they relied on
 23 the following statements made by Park West employees:

- 24 ● the works purchased by plaintiffs were a "good investment" and

25
 26 ¹ Although this argument was asserted as a defense to the integration clause found in the invoice
 (Opposition at 16), it applies equally to the contractual suit limitation provision.

1 ● the works would appraise for “many times” the price paid at auction.
 2 FAC ¶ 134 and ¶ 136.² Even if these representations were statements of opinion that plaintiffs
 3 should reasonably have discounted as “puffery,” plaintiffs would still be entitled to assume that
 4 the statements were “not so far removed from the truth as to be incompatible with the facts
 5 known to” Park West. Restatement (Second) of Contracts § 168, comment d. Especially in
 6 light of plaintiffs’ reasonable belief that Park West had special skill and judgment with respect
 7 to the value of the artwork, they could reasonably infer “that there are facts that justify [Park
 8 West’s] opinion, or at least that there are not facts that are incompatible with it.” Id.³

9 Plaintiffs allege that Park West grossly misrepresented the value of the artwork it
 10 sold, playing on plaintiffs’ relative lack of information and sophistication to convince them that
 11 the pieces were good investments and likely to appraise for many times the sale price. A
 12 contract induced by a fraudulent or material misrepresentation is voidable by plaintiffs.
 13 Restatement (Second) of Contracts § 164(1). Plaintiffs have not, however, sought to invalidate
 14 the sales contracts. Because the contracts remain in effect, plaintiffs’ claims are untimely and
 15 must be dismissed.⁴

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 20 ² Plaintiffs also allege that Park West misrepresented the provenance of the artwork they
 21 purchased. FAC ¶ 194.

22 ³ See Restatement (Second) of Contracts § 169, illustration 2 (“A, the proprietor of a dance
 23 studio, seeking to induce B, a 60-year-old widow with no background in dancing, to make a contract for
 24 dance lessons, tells B that she has ‘dance potential’ and would develop into a ‘beautiful dancer.’ A
 25 knows that B has little aptitude as a dancer. B is induced by A’s statement of opinion to make the
 26 proposed contract. B’s reliance on A’s statement of opinion is justified, and the contract is voidable by
 B.”).

⁴ Because it seems likely that plaintiffs will move to amend their complaint to seek invalidation
 of the contract, the Court will consider defendants’ other arguments on their merits.

1 **C. RACKETEER INFLUENCED AND CORRUPT ORGANIZATION ACT (“RICO”)**

2 **1. Adequacy of Pleading**

3 Plaintiffs allege that defendants have violated 18 U.S.C. § 1962(c), which
4 provides:

5 It shall be unlawful for any person employed by or associated with any enterprise
6 engaged in, or the activities of which affect, interstate or foreign commerce, to
7 conduct or participate, directly or indirectly, in the conduct of such enterprise’s
8 affairs through a pattern of racketeering activity or collection of unlawful debt.

9 Park West argues that plaintiffs have failed to identify with the particularity required by Fed. R.
10 Civ. P. 9(b) the existence of an enterprise and a pattern of racketeering activity. For the most
11 part, defendants misconstrue the reach of Rule 9(b) in this context and ignore the allegations of
12 the complaint.

13 a. Allegations of “Enterprise”

14 The statutory definition of “enterprise” is “not very demanding.” Odom v.
15 Microsoft Corp., 486 F.3d 541, 548 (9th Cir. 2007). An enterprise “is an entity, for present
16 purposes a group of persons associated together for a common purpose of engaging in a course
17 of conduct.” United States v. Turkette, 452 U.S. 576, 583 (1981). The enterprise need not have
18 any particular organizational structure separate from its members or beyond that which is
19 necessary to carry out its chosen course of conduct: it simply must function as an on-going,
20 continuing unit. Odom, 486 F.3d at 551-52. This element of a RICO claim does not sound in
21 fraud and need not be pled with particularity. Plaintiffs allege that Park West and the cruise
22 lines participated in an on-going association designed to funnel cruise line passengers to Park
23 West’s auctions for the purpose of selling worthless or overvalued artwork and thereby
24 increasing the profits of the association’s members. When asked to review the sufficiency of
25 similar allegations in Odom, the Ninth Circuit applied the pleading standards of Fed. R. Civ. P. 8
26 and found that the allegations were “more than adequate.” Odom, 486 F.3d at 552. Even when
evaluated through the lens of Twombly, the allegations related to an “enterprise” are sufficient.

b. Allegations of “Racketeering Activity”

The racketeering activity alleged in the complaint consists of mail and wire fraud in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1341 and § 1343. Mail or wire fraud involves three elements: (1) the formation of a scheme to defraud, (2) the use of the United States mails or wires in furtherance of the scheme, and (3) defendants’ specific intent to deceive or defraud. United States v. McNeil, 320 F.3d 1034, 1040 (9th Cir. 2003). Most of the elements, such as the existence of an agreement and defendant’s state of mind, may be pled with general, rather than particularized, allegations. “The only aspects of [mail or] wire fraud that require particularized allegations are the factual circumstances of the fraud itself.” Odom, 486 F.3d at 554. Although plaintiffs are not able to provide the names of the individual Park West auctioneers who allegedly misrepresented the value of the artwork sold, they do identify the time, place, and specific content of the offending statements, as well as the relationship of the speaker(s) to defendants.⁵ These allegations provide a factual basis for the averment of fraud and are sufficient to allow Park West to prepare an answer. To the extent Rule 9(b) applies to plaintiffs’ allegations of wire and mail fraud related to the value of the artwork, they have satisfied the heightened pleading requirements.

c. Allegations of Causation and Reliance

Defendants also challenge the adequacy of plaintiffs’ allegations regarding causation and reliance. Plaintiffs allege that they would not have bid on or purchased artwork from Park West had it not misrepresented its investment and appraisal value. FAC ¶ 136. Even if one assumes that this straightforward allegation regarding plaintiffs’ state of mind is somehow insufficient, the underlying factual allegations regarding the parties’ relative experience and Park West’s statements regarding value raise an inference of reliance that supports the causation allegation.

⁵ As discussed below in Section E.2., plaintiffs have not adequately pled an intentional misrepresentation regarding the provenance or authenticity of the artwork they purchased.

1 **2. 18 U.S.C. § 1962(d)**

2 Section 1962(d) makes it unlawful for any person to conspire to violate § 1962(a),
 3 (b), or (c) of RICO. Although the agreement to violate RICO need not be express, the factual
 4 allegations of the complaint, including the words, actions, and relationship between the parties,
 5 must raise an inference that an agreement exists. Oki Semiconductor Co. v. Wells Fargo Bank,
 6 298 F.3d 768, 773, 774-75 (9th Cir. 2002). Once an agreement is demonstrated, all conspirators,
 7 whether or not they individually violated RICO, are jointly and severally liable for the acts of
 8 their co-conspirators. Id. at 775. See also U.S. v. Fiander, 547 F.3d 1036, 1041 (9th Cir. 2008)
 9 (evidence that defendant knew about and agreed to facilitate a violation of RICO supports a
 10 finding of conspiracy, even if defendant did not commit the substantive offense). Plaintiffs
 11 allege that Park West and the cruise lines had a long-standing relationship, that their employees
 12 worked together to conduct almost every facet of the auctions, that they were aware of the
 13 efforts each made to attract passengers to the auction and to sell artwork, and that the cruise lines
 14 had a direct financial interest in every sale made on their ships. These allegations raise a
 15 plausible inference of an agreement. See Newcal Indus., Inc. v. Ikon Office Solution, 513 F.3d
 16 1038, 1056 (9th Cir. 2008) (inference of specific intent raised by allegations of knowledge,
 17 participation in certain activities, and profit motive).

18 **D. ADMIRALTY JURISDICTION AND STATE STATUTES**

19 Defendants argue that the Michigan Fine Art Sales Act, Mich. Comp. Laws
 20 § 442.321 *et seq.*, and the Michigan Art Multiple Sales Act, Mich. Comp. Laws § 442.351 *et*
 21 *seq.*, do not apply to sales conducted in international waters. Plaintiffs make no attempt to
 22 address the Court's earlier determination that their claims against Park West satisfy both the
 23 location and connection tests set forth in Jerome B. Grubart, Inc. v. Great Lakes Dredge & Dock
 24 Co., 513 U.S. 527, 531-34 (1995), and are therefore cognizable in admiralty. Because the
 25 damage provisions of the Michigan Art Multiple Sales Act allow for the recovery of attorney's
 26 fees (Mich. Comp. Laws § 442.365(b)), it conflicts with established admiralty law and is

preempted. See F.W.F., Inc. v. Detroit Diesel Corp., 494 F. Supp.2d 1342, 1352-53 (S.D. Fla. 2007); DeRossi v. Nat'l Loss Mgmt., 328 F. Supp.2d 283, 288-89 (D. Conn. 2004). Defendants have not, however, shown that the Michigan Fine Art Sales Act conflicts with the law of admiralty.

Park West further argues that plaintiffs' allegations related to the Michigan Fine Art Sales Act are so conclusory and vague that it is unable to prepare a response to the claim. The statute establishes circumstances in which a warranty of the authenticity of authorship arises. Plaintiffs have not alleged any statements, whether oral or written, that Park West made regarding the authorship of the two works they purchased from Park West. Nor have they alleged that the artist mentioned in the complaint, Ken Shotwell, did not, in fact, author the works they purchased. Plaintiffs' claim under the Michigan Fine Sales Act appears to be based on plaintiffs' general allegations regarding Park West's business practices and conduct toward other customers. Defendants are justifiably confused about the nature of Mr. and Mrs. Alleman's claim under the statute.

Count II fails as a matter of law.

E. ADMIRALTY – COMMON LAW FRAUD

Defendants argue that plaintiffs' fraud claim fails because: (1) it is barred by the merger clause in the invoices plaintiffs signed; (2) it is not alleged with the particularity required by Rule 9(b); and (3) plaintiffs have alleged only "puffery," which is not actionable.

1. Contractual Merger Clause

The front of the invoices contains the following term in capital letters: "No verbal agreements or representations shall be of any force or effect unless set forth in writing in this invoice." A similar term is included on the back of the invoices. For the reasons discussed above in Section B.5., the invoices, including the merger provision, are voidable by the recipients. Plaintiffs have not, however, sought to invalidate the sales contracts. Because the merger provisions remain in effect, plaintiffs cannot establish that they reasonably relied on

1 prior representations that were expressly voided by the very contract plaintiffs signed.⁶

2 **2. Adequacy of Pleading under Rule 9(b)**

3 Plaintiffs allege that they relied on the following statements made by Park West
4 employees leading up to or during the on-board auctions:

- 5 ● the works purchased by plaintiffs were a “good investment” and
- 6 ● the works would appraise for “many times” the price paid at auction.

7 FAC ¶ 134 and ¶ 136. To the extent plaintiffs’ fraud claim is based on these allegations, it
8 satisfies the heightened pleading standard of Rule 9(b).

9 Count III of the complaint also mentions misrepresentations regarding the
10 provenance and authenticity of the purchased works. There are no factual allegations in support
11 of these asserted misrepresentations. It is not clear what, if anything, was said on these subjects,
12 who said it, when they said it, or whether plaintiffs relied thereon. The Allemans do not allege
13 that they were told anything about the provenance or authorship of the lithographs purchased,
14 and they may not hold Park West liable for statements that may or may not have been made to
15 other customers. Their own allegations center on overstatements of investment and appraisal
16 value, not a lack of authenticity or the mis-identification of the author. In fact, there are no facts
17 alleged from which one could even speculate, much less infer, that Ken Shotwell is not the
18 author of “London Fog” and “Eiffel Way.” The allegations of the complaint do not provide
19 Park West with sufficient information to defend a fraud claim arising out of undisclosed
20 statements regarding provenance or authorship.

21 **3. Non-Actionable “Puffery”**

22 As discussed above in Section B.5., plaintiffs’ reliance on Park West’s statements

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24 ⁶ Plaintiffs argue that, because Park West breached a provision of the invoices first, it cannot
25 enforce the remainder of the contract. Plaintiffs have not alleged a breach of contract claim against Park
26 West, have not shown that the alleged defects in the appraisals rendered further performance by
plaintiffs ineffective or impossible (Tocco v. Tocco, 409 F. Supp.2d 816, 829 (E.D. Mich. 2009)), and
have not identified a governing rule of federal common law.

1 regarding investment and appraisal values may be justified. Plaintiffs could reasonably believe
 2 that, as compared with themselves, Park West has special skill and judgment with respect to the
 3 subject matter of the statements. Restatement (Second) of Contracts § 169(b). At the very least,
 4 plaintiffs had a right to expect that Park West's statements of value were "not so far removed
 5 from the truth as to be incompatible with the facts known to" Park West. Restatement (Second)
 6 of Contracts § 168, comment d.⁷

7 **F. CIVIL CONSPIRACY**

8 Plaintiffs allege that the relationship between defendants and their actions in
 9 furtherance of the fraudulent sales give rise to a plausible inference that there was an agreement
 10 or conspiracy to defraud plaintiffs. For purposes of the civil conspiracy claim, the underlying
 11 fraud – Park West's misrepresentations regarding the investment and appraisal value of the
 12 artwork sold – is adequately plead under Rule 9(b). The other elements of the conspiracy claim,
 13 including the existence of an agreement, can be alleged generally, and plaintiffs have alleged
 14 facts from which one could infer the existence of an agreement.⁸

15 **G. UNJUST ENRICHMENT**

16 Generally, "[a] party to a valid express contract is bound by the provisions of that
 17 contract, and may not disregard the same and bring an action on an implied contract relating to
 18 the same matter, in contravention of the express contract." Chandler v. Wash. Toll Bridge
 19 Auth., 17 Wn.2d 591, 604 (1943). See also Bouverat v. Park West Gallery, Inc., C08-21331-

21 ⁷ Defendants' argument that their statements were merely predictions of future events is not
 22 persuasive. Defendants' statements are definite and provide information regarding the investment or
 23 appraisal value of the artwork at the time of the statement. In addition, the statements imply a number
 24 of subsidiary facts, such as that Park West had a particular state of mind concerning the subject (*i.e.*, it
 25 believed what its employees said), that Park West was certain enough to make a definitive statement
 26 regarding present value, and that Park West had information that justified its belief or at least did not
 have information that was incompatible with its statement.

⁸ Defendants have apparently abandoned their argument that plaintiffs' conspiracy claim should
 be dismissed because South Carolina law requires allegations of "special damages."

1 Jordan (S.D. Fla. Dec. 22, 2008). Because plaintiffs have not sought to void the invoices, they
2 govern the relationship between the parties. Plaintiffs' equitable claim of unjust enrichment
3 against Park West therefore fails as a matter of law.

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5 For all of the foregoing reasons, the Court GRANTS Park West's motion to
6 dismiss the First Amended Complaint submitted by Mr. and Mrs. Alleman (Dkt. # 95). Because
7 plaintiffs have not sought to invalidate the invoices that govern the parties' relationship,
8 plaintiffs' claims are barred under the contractual limitations provision, their alleged reliance on
9 representations made prior to contracting was unjustified, and their equitable unjust enrichment
10 claim fails.

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12 Dated this 25th day of June, 2010.

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14 Robert S. Lasnik
15 United States District Judge
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